PROCEEDINGS

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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF AMPHIPOD FROM GRAND MANAN, N. B.¹

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Dr. Mary J. Rathbun while at Grand Manan, N. B., in 1898 made a collection of crustacea which she presented to the U. S. National Museum. When looking over the amphipods of this collection I noticed specimens which were apparently new to science. They proved to be representatives of a new genus which I now designate as *Amphiporeia*, and briefly define. A fuller description and figures of the genus and species will be published in my report upon the Amphipoda of the Cheticamp Expedition of 1917 in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Amphiporeia, new genus.

Diagnosis.—Body compressed. Head without rostrum. Side-plate 4 with upper posterior margin excavate. Pleon segment 4 without process or sinus. Antenna 1 shorter than antenna 2, geniculate between first and second joints, accessory flagellum small, 2-jointed. Antenna 2, fourth and fifth joints subequal. Mandible with strong molar, many spines in spine-row, second joint of palp broad, third joint straight and about equal in length to second. Maxilla 1, inner plate broad with many plumose marginal setae, second joint of palp broad, about four times as long as first joint. Maxilla 2 very much as in Bathyporeia. Maxillipeds with outer plate strong and armed with spine-teeth on inner edge, inner plate reaching to about the middle of outer plate, palp stout with third and fourth joints well developed. Lower lip much as in Bathyporeia. Gnathopods closely resembling those of *Pontoporeia* except that gnathopod 2 is subchelate instead of chelate. Peraeopods 1 and 2 alike and much resembling those of Bathyporeia. Peraeopod 3 is doubly geniculate as in Bathuporeia. Peraeopod 4 longest, with second joint expanded. Peraeopod 5 short, much as in Pontoporeia, second joint greatly expanded. Uropod 3, outer ramus long, 2-jointed, inner ramus about half the length of

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the outer. Telson cleft nearly to base. Genotype Amphiporeia lawrenciana.

Amphiporeia lawrenciana, new species.

Characters as given for the genus. Eyes small, oval and composed of about twelve elements. Lateral angles of the head about 45° with apices narrowly rounded. Antenna 1 short, in normal position not reaching the end of peduncle of antenna 2, flagellum about as long as first joint of peduncle and composed of five joints, accessory flagellum with second joint small. Antenna 2 with flagellum shorter than peduncle and composed of 6 joints. Side-plate 1 straight, front margin very slightly concave. Lower margins of side-plates 1-4 bearing long slender spines. Mandible with spines of spine-row long and numerous, second joint of palp very broad with front edge very convex and armed with long bristles, third joint straight, nearly as long as second and armed on distal half of lower margin with long slightly-curved bristles. Maxilla 1, inner plate very broadly truncated and armed with about 10 plumose setae, outer plate armed with about 11 long toothed spines, palp with the obliquely truncated end bearing five short teeth and several stout bristles. Maxilla 2 with apices of both plates broadly rounded and bearing numerous stout spines, inner plate with an oblique row of plumose setae. Maxillipeds with inner plate well developed and bearing a row of stout plumose setae on their distal ends and upper inner margins, distal ends also armed with three short spine-teeth, palp stout, third joint about half the length of the second, fourth joint well developed and bearing a nail and several setae at distal end. Lower lip with inner lobes well developed, lateral angles prominent. Gnathopod 1, fifth and sixth joints equal in length, palm oblique, slightly concave and defined by a stout spine, finger as long as palm and bearing a few setae on the inner distal edge. Gnathopod 2, sixth joint shorter than fifth, palm oblique, convex, defined by a stout spine and armed throughout by low rounded teeth and short bristles, finger as long as palm and having a few slender setae on inner edge near apex. Peraeopods 1 and 2 alike, sixth joint longer than fifth, dactyl rather short, posterior margin of fifth joint with a group of long curved, bifurcate bristles and a few short simple ones, posterior margin of sixth joint with many short stiff bristles on lower half. Peraeopod 3, second and fourth joints greatly expanded, fifth and sixth joints short and straight, dactyl very small and weak. Peraeopod 4 not much longer than 3, second joint greatly expanded, fourth joint about two-thirds as wide as long, fifth joint equal in length to fourth, sixth joint longer than fourth or fifth but narrower, dactyl very short and weak. Peraeopod 5 much shorter than 3 or 4, second joint greatly expanded backward and slightly downward, fourth and fifth joints subequal in length, but the fourth the broader, sixth joint longer, but narrower than fourth or fifth, dactyl very short and weak. Pleon segment 3, lower part of posterior lateral margin slightly concave and bearing three short spines, lower posterior angle narrowly rounded, lower margin evenly convex. Pleon segment 4 with dorsal surface nearly straight. Uropod 1 extending a little farther back than 2, rami equal in length and a little shorter than peduncle. Uropod 2, rami equal in length and as long as peduncle. Uropod 3 extending much farther back than 1 or 2, outer ramus long with short second joint, inner ramus slender and a little over half the length of the first joint of outer ramus. Telson a little over half the length of the outer ramus of uropod 3, nearly as wide as long, cleft nearly to the base, lateral margins convex and bearing near the center one or two stout bifurcated spines and a few plumose setules, apices of lobes rounded and bearing on outer side a notch containing one or two short bifurcated spines.

Length.-7 mm.

Holotype.—Female, U. S. N. M., catalogue number 62686. Collected by Dr. Mary J. Rathbun off Long Beach, Grand Manan, N. B., August 16, 1898.